the Government Disposes of Its orn-Out Currency Dow Long as Ordinary Bank No. e Remains Current.

[Washington Star.]

e of the most complete of the Governworkshops is the National Bank Reption Division of the Treasury Dement. The work done there, while of milicated nature, and requiring great pricy, is so systematized that it runs out a hitch. Even if a mistake should ir in handling and counting the vast of money which constantly pass igh the bureau, the system of checkand receipting is so perfected that it I be discovered in a very short time ts origin traced almost simultaneous-The fifty-seven employes of the bumostly ladies, who are locked in a room on the west side of the buildare the ones who count and sort the vorn-out bank notes, which are sent to department for redemption. Each ter has a separate table with compartis for different notes. The casual visto the department gets a partial apse of the ladies behind the wire ens, rapidly fingering the soiled and n money which has just been withdrawn u general circulation, but, for precauary reasons, visitors are sellom adsed to the interior.

he bureau will have been ' in existence ten years on the 1st of July, and the accomplished by it is invaluable. os its origin there has been redeemed at 141,07.15, or over twice the Nationtank circulation.

What is the average life of a bank

a r a sked a Star reporter of one of the

Ab at five years," was the reply. "Of se," he inlikel, "we have no other of durling our than by comparing the

m' annually redeemed with that in giou, about 2) per cent, of the scirculation being redeemed every gars. The life of the legal tember a being of smaller denomination, is about three year ." campain of money received from year

ar varios from \$60,000,000 to \$240,000; This would be an average of \$150,000, at the clerical fore can't be averaged at way. When the redemption is over 00,000 the work is really more than e to be done with the precent force. Is a promise of an additional force

division the other day by the Superi sent, Mr. Rodgers, and the modus opif was kind-y explained. "Money sent to be red cased goes t mough three. kanges are received from femles, and in the simple they come are taken for ters, who give their r counts for them. neededing to disconnection, are of heat sixts, and the next day the ters divi to the bills late groups. We lifty-two of these groups, which inseciently by towns in which they are to I. New York has a group of its own. so has Bos'ou, on account of the large group packages are deposited in the at to be gradually willulrawn and the separated according to the banks of This constitutes the the third and .s. Bank notes which are fit are ned to the banks of issue, and a check. e. Hy given on a sub-treasury, sent for s which are not fit. While the first two esses are daily, the third is of course ler, and the whole fifty-two are gengone through with about twelve

a year. When the redemption is 130,000,000 in a year about 75 per the notes received here have to be and a very small proportion provto be used again. When, however, isomption is much over that the proa of fit notes is much larger." I see the Indies are allowed to have

system the case?" asked the Star re-

No: several years ago they were com orm their work. But the constant m from standing, and from the use of auscles of the shoulders in hamiling noney was very injurious. The sysalizing of the work, however, permithanges in the manner of performing After five years of steady work in the way a woman would be almost entire-

This book," continued Mr. Rodgers, e present day, giving the result of day's proceedings. It is balanced y, and from an inspection of it, the sings of the division can be seen at a we. If a bank sends more money than arked on a package, or not as much as read, it is noted here. On May 9 you see that there was a shortage of 8360, Stis rather peculiar, for the package of ey came from the National Metropoli-Bank of New York, just a day or so re it suspended. The officers of the k must have received the letter from Siepartment noting the mistake on the y morning of suspension, but I guess were too busy with more important ters to pay any attention to it. That the fourth time that there were large stages in the packages from that bank past ten years, but every time be the bank would not own the mistake, insisted that the trouble was in this Very often banks send more money they mark on the packages. In fact, overs' have exceeded the 'shorts,'

\, 800. In the same ten years \$41,900 in prieit notes has been discovered." possible for an employe to extract and take it home?" asked the Star

funting to \$170,800, and the shorts to

, it is possible, but not at all prob-'if it should be dene a mistake be discovered by means of the and receipts, and the point of disment would be soon located. Of if clerks were inclined to steal they s be apt to take from an 'over' packbut a mistake of that character is J a discovered at home and reported ries a before we can inform the bank. We te, apoint to the fact of the 'overs' exceediestithe 'shorts' as a general proof of the

esty of the bureau." on of yourse everybody knows what be me leg of the redeemed notes. The bank ery, a ire macerated in the basement of the of Washington.

Treasury in the presence of a committee. The United States notes are similarly disposed of at the bureau of engraving and printing. The pulp which remains is often made into ornaments of different designs, and sold by private parties to curiosity-seekers. The fact that each ornament contains the remains of thousands of dollars is its main attraction. The pulp is sometimes made into paper, but only the coarsest kind can be made, in fact not so good even as formerly, when the notes were printed upon better material than now. When the bank-redemption agency was first established the macerating process was in vogue in the Treasury department. Subsequently it was abandoned, and a

large furnace used for burning the notes. This did not work satisfactorily, as the unusual draft necessary to burn the notes would often carry through the chimney notes only partially burned. It frequently happened that these were picked up in the neighborhood and presented at the department for redemption. One of the officials arranged a plan to prevent the difficulty, by which the smoke had to time, and large sums had been withdrawn pass through water. This worked very well until one night the machinery was not left in proper condition, the flues were closed or the drafts reversed, or something of that kind. At any rate, in the merning the contents of all the rooms which were connected with the furnace chimney were perfectly saturated with creosote. The carpets, furniture, covers and papers showed that crossote had been an all-night visitor. It was then decided to return to the macerating plan, which had been somewhat improved. This now gives entire satisfaction.

A NEW QUESTION.

Killed to Improve the Species! (Baltimore Herald.)

At a meeting of the Penusylvania State Medical Society on Tuesday last Dr. Leffman read a paper on the advisability, propriety, or wis iom of killing idiots, untural monstrosities, or persons suff ring intense milery from disease. Dr. Leffman stated that he advanced his views on the subject, not because he was irrevocably committed to them, but because he desired to exercise other business interfered, and the deba of was not extended. Nevertheless, it was shown test there was an inclination on the part of many to agree with Dr. Leffman wise and justifiable to remove from life the class of persons mentioned,

That this proposition should be laid down at all shows that scientific men are year by year becoming more bely and fearser that it should be seriously entertarned snows that the disposition to frown up a binovations is pas ing away; that the bare mention of such a proposition does not excite horror and indignation shows t at the masses of the people have bearant that the wisest plan Is to suspend justiment until such questions are fully

Viewed from an unprejudiced standpoint -that be considering marking in the abstract, without regard to the affections of Disert-it must be admitted that Dr. Leftmun's proposition, so far as it applies to idiots and monstrosities, is worthy of serious consideration. We do not consider that the proposition to remove persons suffering from Lacarable descapes on ht to be entertained for an instant. The characteristics which distinguish

man from brute are language, a desire and capacity to acquire knowledge, a sense of individuality or personality, an abstract conception of the existence of a Saprima Being, and a hope or desire for a continued future existence. The absence of any of these characteristics brings man nearer to the brute; the absence of all of them would transform him into a brute. An idiot-and we use the word in its

most strict sense-possesses none of these characteristies, except occasionally that of language; in a majority of cases he has only voice, the power to utier sounds but not to form them into worls. The menta qualities of man, and not his physical cormation, constitute his claim to superi ority over brutes, and in that view of the matter what claim has an idiot to be considered as a human being? It is impossi fortable sears while at work. Has that ble to believe that he was created to serve any end, and if he was he falls to do it. His life is a mere animal existence. He is more incapable of taking care of himself ed to stand at these large cases and than the brates, for the instinct which is given to them is denied to min, and be in k, even a degree of the in elligance which is implanted in the breast of man. The idiot is not only unclass in society, but he is langerous. Having no conception of the difference between right and wrong, he is likely to commit murder, arson or any other crime. Viewed from a religious s and point, the idiot can serve no useful end, for neither by instinct nor education ing to a rather small account book, does he recognize the existence of a Saows the workings of this organization preme Being, and he has no hope nor desire for a future existence. Viewed from a worldly standpoint, his life is of no oliject, for he does not possess the intelligence necessary to make a desirable citizen, and there is no hope that his condition will ever change. Viewed from an economic standpoint, the idiot is a charge upon his friends or the community. Viewed through the spectacles of the scientist, the idiot, lacking in everything that distinguishes man from brute, occupies space and consumes food in a world that is now not too large for the people on it who are desirable inhabitants. All the observations on idiots apply with equal force to monstrosities.

It is plain, therefore, that it is desirable to remove these unfortunates from a world in which they are unfitted to live. Whether it should rest with any man or set of men to decide upon their fate we will not attempt to say, but those who admit the justice of capital punishment will find it hard to urge a valid argument against the right to remove idiots and monstrosities.

The Money Invested in Marble.

St. Louis Gtobe-Democrat. Sixteen of the statues creeted at Government expense in different parts of Washington have cost \$550,000, and it is probable that the Washington Monument, on which work is now progressing, will add \$1,000,000 to the total. Chief-Justice Marshall's bronze statue, recently unveiled, cost \$40,000; Greenough's Washington, at the front of the Capitol, cost \$13,900; and the two statues facing it \$24,060 each: the Naval Monument, on Pennsylvania Avenue, \$25,000; the statue of Freedom, on the Capitol dome, \$55,030; the Emancipation group, \$17,000; General McPherson's statue, \$15,000; Admiral Farragur's, \$20,000; General Scott's, \$75,000: General Thomas', \$65,000; Andrew Jackson's, \$50,000; Generni Greene's, 550,000; General Rawlins', \$10,000; and \$50,000 for the eques rian status

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Great Panic of 1825 and its Effect on The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street-Bank-Note Pergeries.

(N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

The excitement in financial circles in this city during the past few days gives increasing interest to the panies of the past, not only in this metropolis, but in countries abroad. There was a great panic in the Bank of England in December, 1825, caused by the redemption of interest on £215,000,000 of stock held by the public. The Bank of England was acting as banker or the nation, and offered to advance noney to the holders of stock to pay off their principal investment. This was an ra of speculation, and no less than £372,-30,050, or over \$1,800,000,000 washinvested in all kinds of "bogns" stock projects. In some of these schemes shares of £100, on which only £5 had been paid, rose to a premium of £40, yielding a profit of eight times the amount of money paid. Everything went merry as a marriage bell for a from the Bank of England, reducing the gold in its vaults from £8,750,000 in October, 1824, to £3,624,320 in February, 1825.

The panic began on the 5th of December, 825, when a London bank failed at which the agency of over forty country banks was transacted, and such a reaction was the necessary result of the previous madness of speculation. Lombard street and the vicinity of the bank were filled with excited men and women, some frightened out of their wits, others raving like manines. The scenes witnessed in New York's financial center the past week were of a similar nature. The thousands of excited people were waiting eagerly to with-Should Idiots Be Allowed to Live, Or Be draw their investments. Next day several other lanks failed. The rush on the Bank if England was terrific, but the clerks kept paying away the gold in bags containing wenty five sovereigns each.

From 9 o'clock a. m. until 5 p. m. each day twenty-five clerks were engaged in counting out gold, and us it would take that number or clerks to count out £50,000 in sovereigns, it counted by hand, a plan was adorted by which the tellers counted twenty-five sovereigns into one scale and debate on the subject. Unfortunately, twenty-five into another, and if the scale balanced they continued until there were 210 sovereigns in each scale. In this way £1,000 were paid out in a few minutes, the weight of 1,000 sovereigns being twentythat within reasonable bona'ls it would be one pounds, while 5(2 bank notes only weigh one pound. In this way £417,000

Justical of contracting their Issues the directors of the bank holdin extended them. Evidently it's some one who must know In one day they discounted 4,000 bills. On December 8 the discounts of the bank amounted to £7,500,000; on the 15th they were £11,500,000; and on the 20th £15,000, 500. December 3 the eleculation of the bank was £\$7,500,900, and on the day before Christmas, December 24, it was £20,-511,000, or the enormous sum of \$127,500,-Any kind of paper that was not absolutely worthless was discounted. Tremendous advances on deposits of bills of ex hange were made by the bank, stock was entered as security, and exchequer bills were purchased. The gallant old institution weathered the storm, and on the 20th of December gold began to come in slowly. During the latter part of the panie week a forgotten box of £1 notes, containing £700,000, was discovered, and these were immediately issued, and the box saved the commercial credit of the Bank of England. There was only £601,-600 in bullion and £426,000 in coin when the great rush stopped. In February, 1797, when the bank suspended cash payments, there was £1,989,170 in coin and bullion remaining in the vaults.

In ald times a great hanged for forging Bankot England notes. In one year, it seems, about 1820, there were over one hundred persons convicted of torgery, and nearly nine hundred were convicted of having forged notes in their packets. There are many citizens of New York-though well advanced in yearswho can remember the time-the year 1818 when twenty-four persons were hanged in one year for forgeries on the bank. It the year 1803 there was a great forgery committed by la man name i Astlett, who was one of the chief cashiers of the bank. The amount was so large that it frightened everybody. Astiett did thes work so well, by reissuing exchequer bills, that he defrauded the bank out of £323,000 before the forgery was detected. One can imagine the general consternation. The old governor of the bank nearly went mad.

The biggest forgery, however, was Fauntieroy's, in 1816, for \$3.0,000. Fauntleroy was the head partner in a bank it Berners street, London, that had dealings with the Bank of England. As the bank that he belonged to was in a bad state, Fauntleroy, in order to keep up its credit, went to work and forged powers of attorn-y of a lot of wealthy depositors and sold out their funds; yet all the time he was working in this way he was paying dividends to the men he was robbing. But the crash came at last, and before the police broke into Fauntleroy's house they found a note breathing defiance against the bank for having refused to discount his accept ances, and having thus de troyed the credit of his boose. Fauntleroy was hanged for his crime, and an eye-witness remarks that all London was present at the execution.

A Fierce Battle for Life.

[Appala hicola Tribuno.].

On last Friday a combat between a tencoot man-enter shark and a seven-foot alligator was witnessed at East Pass, near Pilot Cove. When his sharkship spied the alligator he went for him at a lively rate, cleaving the water with incredible rapidity. The alligator stood his ground, and waited the onslaught with blinking eyes and open mouth. Seeing his antagonist prepared tor him, the wily shark made only a seeming attempt at attack, and rushed 'gatorship with increased velocby his ily. When a few feet only intervened the shark, by a turn known only to this fish, wheeled with lightning rapidity, and pounced upon his enemy. Quick as the movement was it did not succeed. As the saurian and the fish came together there was a terrible churning of the of the phosphorescent waters for a moment, and then the shark darted off a few feet, turned once more quickly upon its stomach and h s ponderous jaws closed upon the saurian's middle. There then was a crushing of bones and flesh for a second, the water was dyed with the saurian's life-blood, and then one-half of the defeated for was seen to disappear down the cavernous throat of the

ARSENIC IN HER CANDY Ar read 'em tew him. His heart's most

The Cowardly Effort Which a New York Dastard Made to Compass the Death of a Benevolent Old Lnds.

[N. Y. Morning Journal.] The following startling advertisement appeared in a morning paper recently:

\$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR IN-D100 formation that shall lead to the conviction of the miscreant who anonymously sent a box of poisoned reduced to the proceeding to Ish Park av. ALLEN. TALMAGE & ALLEN. Attorneys, 320 Broadway, New York

A New York Journal reporter called at the address mentioned and learned that an attempt to poison Mrs. Alien, an old lady, who, with her family, occupies the house, and only been trustrated by the vigilance of her son, whose suspicions had been aroused by the peculiar color of the conectionery.

Mrs. Allen, who is sixty-five years of age, is the wife of H. P. Allen, a member of the well-known law firm of Allen, Talmage & Allen, 32) Broadway. The other members of the family are an unmarried laughter and a son, who is the junior partner in his father's firm. On the 6th of this month the letter-carrier delivered at the Allen Mansion a square box neatly done ap in brown paper. Several postage stamps were allixed to it, but as it was insufficiently prepaid thirty cents was collected for extra postage.

The address, "Mrs. H. A. Allen, 1564 Park tvenue, New York city," was formed of printed letters, evidently cut out of newspaper, pasted on the brown paper overing of the box. On removing the evering Mes. Atlan found that it conained a plain, square box of tin, which of being opened, was found to be filled with an assortment of crystallized fruits, suck as plums, checries, slice I oranges, and citron. The singular nature of the address, and the fact that there was no contectioner's name on any part of the pack but, on second thought, she came to the conclusion that some triend who wished to remain unknown had sens her the candy as a little surprise. The fruit, glittering in its crystalline coating, looke I very tempt ing, and the old inly was on the point of eating a piece of it when, luckily, her son entered:

"I wenter who can have sent it. me well, and does not wish to have his handwriting recognized."

As she said this she handed her son the wrapper with the printed addr ss. It seemed strange to him that the sender of a pound of camiv should take so much trouble to conceal his identity, and he ex-

"This box was never put no by a confectioner," her marked. "Let make the candy. What a strange color it has," he continued, as be held a piece up to the light. "There's something strange about this, mother-don't touch any of it."

After a further and closer scrating of the wrapper, the box, and its contents, Mr. Allen decided to have the candy examined, and accordingly carried it to his family physician. Taking a small piece of erystallized lime on the end of his knife directors, acknowledged that the forgotten | blade, the doctor held it in the flame of a gasjet, and after it was consumed carefully examined the residuum.

> "Arsenie!" he said. "Have this analyzed. There's enough in this fragment alone to cause death."

Thoroughly alarmed, Mr. Allen took the box to an analytical chemist, who made a careful examination of the confectionery, His analysis showed that every piece of truit in the box was thoroughly impregnated with arsenical poison, paris green. The box, which held about a pound of candy, contained a sufficient quantity of the deadly drug to kill twenty people. Mrs. Allen was almost prostrated with nervous excitement on hearing of her narrow escape.

Mr. Allen said vesterday to a Journa's reporter that he was satisfied that the box had been sent by some scoundrel with the intention of poisoning his mother and possibly the other members of his family. Who the person could be he could form no possible idea, but he had a suspicion, so vague as not to warrant an accusation, of whom the guilty party was,

Since the box had been received Mr. Allen has been diligently prosecuting private inquiries, but has been anable to find any clew that would guide him to the would-be murd-rer. Mrs. Allen, who is a most amiable old indy, beloved by all who know her, has not, so far as she knows, an enemy in the world, and is at a loss to imagine who can have intended to do her harm. The police have been notified, and they are making energetic efforts to arrest the miscreant.

BRICKTOP'S SCHEME.

How He Brought Out the Good Side of the Miners and Their Gold as Well.

[Cor. Boston Globe.]

All the boys had gone back on their luck that day, for it had rained pitchforks from sunrise till sunset. They had gathered round the bright fire in the bar parlor of the Valley Nugget, and sat drying the wet remeants of shirts that bung in dripping tatters from their broad shoulders. They smoked with unusually mostly and discontented expressions on their rugged and wellbronzed faces, and with knit brows in silence watched the bowling storm outside, and listened to the continual torrent of rain that seemingly threatened to make a lake of the valley below for weeks to come. They had panned out poor for the last ten days, and now this bad spell of weather threatened to make things worse. Each one felt discouraged, but refrained from complaining lest the rest of the boys might think he'd lost his sand. Suddenly, Bricktop exclaimed: "Come, boys, cheer up! Take er smile. 'Tain't no sort er use bein' downhearted ef yer don't rise yer pile ev'ry day. Yer fellers dunno wot's hard luck. Jest wait till yer sick during cl'ar weather. That'll gin yer blues, when yer tew played out fer work and g t hid up for six months with ther ager. While yer lie on yer back yer think er yer leetle ones ter hum, and how yer ain't got no shiny ter send on. Why, yer'd go clean mad. Yer alius wants ter keep yer grit up long's yer kin, fer yer can't tell what'il turn up er when yer'll stretch yer length.

"Thar's poor Jim down ther guich laid p with ther rumatiz and can't step on his feet. He got come inthers frum hum ter

day and hadn't the strength tur open 'em. broke. His ma's sick and needy, an' be's dead strapped; all his sugar's gin ter old A DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO POISON. sawbones up ter ther Bend fer medicine and sich. Boys, think er Jim. How'd yer feel if yer war fixed that way while yer mothers lay suffering and in want? Boys, 'twas him 'mougst all on us wot fust struck ther lead, gin us pints, helped us all and now he's short, 'tain't no more'n squar' and just we should chip in and help him out with er leetle dust. Come, what d'ye say? We kin soon make it up, and we'll never miss wat we drops on ther plate. Yer can't tell yer know, mout be our turn one o' these days ter get ther ager and be stretched out right than whan poor Jun is, an' our dust all gone ter ther medicine shop at ther Bend. We'd feel right good of ther boys would jist chip in er leetle ter help ther poor mother along till we got better agin. We'd do ther same et we was

> raise it. Come, pour out on ther bench." Big Jake quietly loosened up his belt. Others followed suit, and little by little the pile grew in proportions. There was damp in the boys' eyes, for Bricktop's words had struck bome, and each one felt that although he'd had hard luck for a time that it was nothing compared to poor Jim's. and was glad he was able to give something, if only a little.

well. Yere's ma ante. It's small, but it's

all ar kin afford. Any of yer tellars can

"Boys," said Brick, "this good turn ter Jim'll make us light-hearted, an' wo'll have good luck ter-morrer. It's gittin kinder late, an' ar reckon as how ar'd bet ter go an' spring ther good news to Jim. Poor fellar! It'll make him feel right glad. Well, pards, here's hoping Jim's' git well soon."

Bricktop drained the glass, tied up the dust, bid the boys good night, and, step ping through the door, took the road dow's the guich, and he was soon lost in the dark ness and gloom beyond.

The storm outside had somewhat abated its fury; and after Brick had departed the boys were a bit cheery, laughed, cracked jokes, made up a game of draw, and had another "shout." For several hours they played, and close

on toward midnight the door opened and something happened that starded each man as much as could have an earthquake -brought him to his feet as though he had seen an apparition. Jim walked in, nodded to the boys,

sauntered easily up to the bar, called for his liquor, then sat down by the fire and commenced to load his p pe. The boys looked at one another in amuze. ment, perfectly dumbfounded. 'Twas a-

though a bombshell had dropped in among them, and they were waiting for its ex-Big Jake watched Jim for awhile, and

then said: "Jim, what's ther matter us ver? Have ver been sick? Yer don't look it by a durned sight. No? Ar thought not. Boys, we're played by Brick -soaked to raise ther wind. His claim min't bin payin'. We're er big pack er fools, and ther built on't is we're been took in an' skinned." "After him! After ther deend onery

yelled the boys as they drew their barke s and made for the door. "Hold on thar! 'Taint nouse er follering

of 'im. He's got tew long er start, an' itdarker nor er pocket outside. Yer kudn' find er track till mornin' enny way. We'll catch him some time, an' when we does, why we'll singe him right smart, that's all, Ar don't low as how any on us went broke on him, an' ther dust won't do him good nohow. He'll strike a brace game inside of er week an' be as poor off as ever. Wa is ther gainers on it, boys, arter all, fer we cut an eve tooth, an' it's proved to us that we'd be true friends to each other intime er need, like as nothing else could. So ante and look pleasant. Fust man wins

er jackpot smiles all round." Crestfallen but wiser they resumed the game, but their interest had died out, and soon the bar-parlor of the Valley Nugget was deserted save by its drowsy bar-keeper, who snored in blissful ignorance of his sol itude until the streaks of dawn shows through the chinks in the wall, when he awoke to find the fire out, and that he had been sleeping with his feet elevated on th bench, while his head rested in the wood box. - Cor. Boston Globe.

A WESTERN PHENOMENON

How a Duck Is Developing—The Surprising Climate of the Far West. [Denver News.] One of the most surprising discoveries

in natural history was made on Monday by Mr. D. E. Meeker, of No. 298 Eleventh street. Mr. Meeker had finished hi breakfast and was sitting with his infant son on his lap. The youth was engaged in getting away with a duck egg, which Mr. Meeker had broken into a cup that he had just used himself for a similar purpose. The child called his attention to something hard in the yolk of the egg, and Mr. Meeker made an examination which resulted in finding fully imbedded in the yolk a fivecent coin of the denomination commonly called a nickel. The egg and the nickel were so firmly united as to leave no possible question as to the nickel having been in the egg before the latter was broken. A number of white strings of coagu lated albumen were attached to the nickel, was otherwise entirely surwhich. rounded by yolk. Mr. Meeker, who is a gentleman of excellent reputation for veracity, was astounded at the discovery, but was loathe to communicate the matter to anybody, fearing that he would be dishelieved, but finally plucked up courage enough to inform the News of the fact. Mr. Meeker has the nickel in his possession and exhibited it at the News office last night.

The egg was one of four dozen, which had been brought in by a brother of Mr. Meeker located a short distance beyond Argo. How the nickel could have found its way into a bird of so little discrimination as a duck, can be easily understood, but how it could find its way into the volk of an egg is a matter well calculated to

puzzle scientific people. Had the coin been of silver instead of nickel it might be charged to a desire on the part of the duck to increase the net output of Colorado mines for the year to as large a figure as possible, while if it had been a gold coin it would be easy for the miners who claim that there is a remarkable quantity of gold in the sands of Cherry Creek, to show that the gold had been collected in the sand accidentally picked up by the duck in collecting her daily food.

A Cincinnati paper describes the collapse of the Pittsburgh bank by reason or petro leum speculation by the head-lines, "Done in Oil-Peno Pintures from Pittsburgh."



Weat

Corn-

ation

he C

orld-

line

ts Pr

archa

-Po

the Ei

July n 'Ch

Istuffs,

or cort p does

rs hay

vigorot id inci the shif

e heavy materis cance in

EAT IS

specul

th past hown i

peculat e Engl rge dec

passi expo

nir, ar

than

receip iks and

S ABO

and s

hasers.

morning aned, " ld not I

s and u

s than !

at grain

ntors a

prom

been

n freig

two be

aut it

riess to

se Mili

ome of

ho have

* taken

and we

siness f

ntry it

com N

so fave

s now

and other

rts, hou

lace and

and for

and of

the the

ittle old

deal her

rol of str

there w

s are atr

nt on ac

rat Cud

for a br

Arrested

t by the r

d man n s, named dilier in

ing the n Mr. Cor

he found

from

the

under

Mr. Co

at was it Is of Mr.

who arres

ail. Fort

ivicted of

bled whe

bond in

ere, but w

y court.

Capsiz

July 21

in a stori

n were fo

A Case

Johnnie J

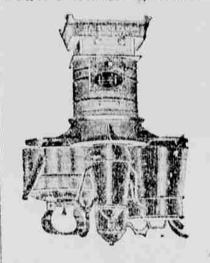
PORT

held.

COR

S A HILLILL

House Faraishing Goods



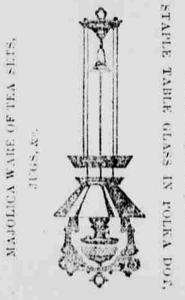
K erosine oil Stoves of all Descriptio

WOOD COOK STOVES.

Of the Best Boards.

Tin and Wooden Willow Ware cuss! Catch the galoot an' string him up," UdOCKERY, GLASS and SILVEL WARE.

New Shapes and Patterns in Tea, Dinner and Toilet Sets.



EASTER GOODS Egg Cups, Nest Eggs and Egg Stands.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

- OF--BIRD CAGES, BIRD NESTS, ETC

ALL AT C. M. CURTIS NOS 460, 660, 64 and 6 AUSTIN AVENUE.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER,

BISORDERED LIVER,
and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence Loss of Appetite, Bowels coative, Sick Headache, fullness after cating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some dayty, Diziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Bots before the eyes, highly colored Erine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the liver. As a Liver medicine TUITS PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Schenys and Skin is also prompt; removing all importions through these three "scavengers of the system." producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TETTS PILLS ite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear kin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS susse no nausea or griping nor interfero

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN. "I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipa-tion, two years, and have tried ten different ands of pills, and TUTI'S are the first hat have done me may good. They have desired me out nicely. My appetite is prendid, food digests rendity, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man." W.D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O. deverywhere, 25c, Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

GRAY HARE OR WHISKERS changed family to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single dication of this Dyr. Sold by Druggi or acut by express on receipt of \$1.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

THE LIGHTEST DRAFT AND LASHEST MANAGED

d boy, and me in in of the sin impress it g him that o death. ickle were s, on a "r L Jarpley ckle, you li splendid. t." enthu e in the it cook as is the lads uter, and

e she go xcitement. that she

washed their hands after completing general. When these symptoms he may respective unions. About there is no completing general. When these symptoms he